

# YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## Yukon Business Survey 2013

### Highlights:

- In 2013, the *Construction* and the *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* industries together represented over a third of Yukon businesses.
- Over 30% of Yukon's private-sector jobs were in either the *Retail Trade* or *Accommodation and Food Services* industry.
- Mining's impact on Yukon businesses accounted for 18.8% of Yukon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2012. Construction's impact accounted for 7.0% and Tourism's 4.3%. (see page 10 for explanation of GDP methodology).

The Yukon Business Survey has been conducted periodically since 1993. In the summer of 2013, the Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS) surveyed over 3,500 Yukon businesses and compiled information about their industry types, employees, revenue levels, hiring, expected growth, etc. This report is based on those findings as a snapshot in time.

**Please Note:** Not all businesses answered every question, therefore total numbers given in each category may not be consistent through all sections of this report. It should also be noted that due to evolving data collection procedure, methodology and timing of survey, figures in this report may not be strictly comparable to previous YBS reports. Also, as this is a business survey, all levels of government and non-government organizations (NGOs) are excluded from this survey.

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## Businesses by Industry, Yukon, 2013

Industry	2013	% of All Businesses
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	176	5.0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	198	5.6%
Utilities; Manufacturing	129	3.7%
Construction	596	16.9%
Wholesale Trade	73	2.1%
Retail Trade	274	7.8%
Transportation & Warehousing	161	4.6%
Information & Cultural Industries	53	1.5%
Finance & Insurance	38	1.1%
Real Estate	122	3.5%
Rental & Leasing Services	37	1.0%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	595	16.9%
Management Of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	264	7.5%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	26	0.7%
Educational Services	75	2.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	180	5.1%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	114	3.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	227	6.4%
Other Services	189	5.4%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

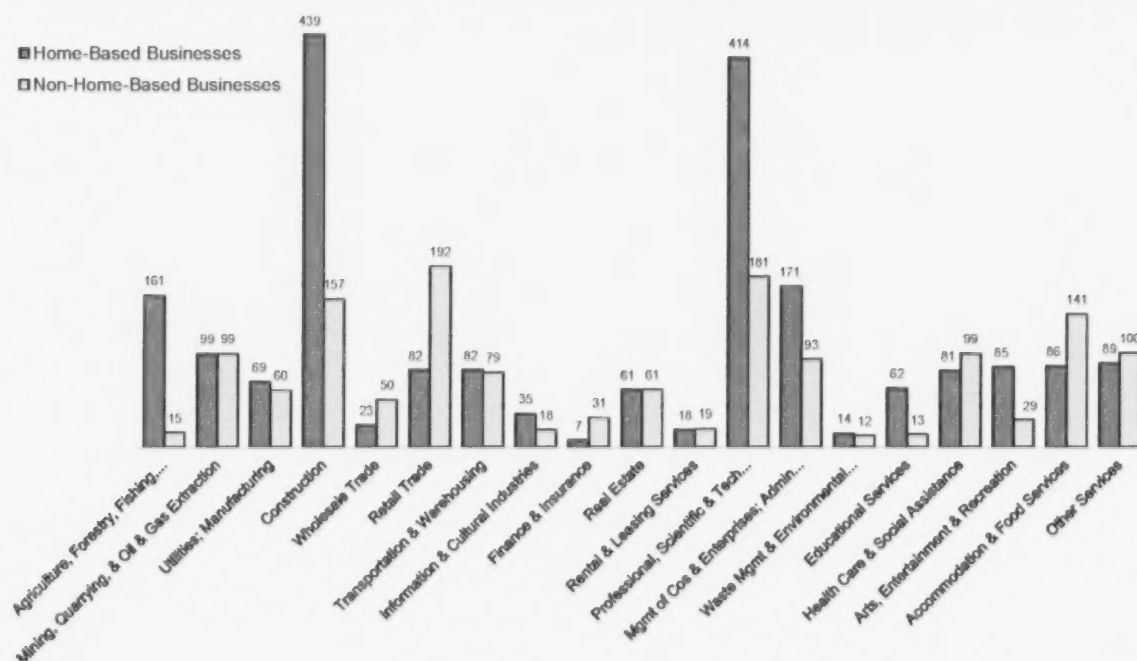
In 2013, the *Construction* industry and the *Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services* industry had the largest number of businesses at 596 and 595, respectively. Combined, they represented over a third of Yukon businesses.

## Home-Based and Non-Home-Based Businesses by Industry, Yukon, 2013

Industry	Home-based	Non-Home-based	Home-based as % of Industry Sector Total
	# Surveyed		%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	161	15	91.5%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	99	99	50.0%
Utilities; Manufacturing	69	60	53.5%
Construction	439	157	73.7%
Wholesale Trade	23	50	31.5%
Retail Trade	82	192	29.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	82	79	50.9%
Information & Cultural Industries	35	18	66.0%
Finance & Insurance	7	31	18.4%
Real Estate	61	61	50.0%
Rental & Leasing Services	18	19	48.6%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	414	181	69.6%
Management Of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	171	93	64.8%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	14	12	53.8%
Educational Services	62	13	82.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	81	99	45.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	85	29	74.6%
Accommodation & Food Services	86	141	37.9%
Other Services	89	100	47.1%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>58.9%</b>

In 2013, 58.9% of all businesses were home-based. The *Construction* industry and the *Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services* industry had the largest number of home-based businesses at 439 and 414 respectively. Combined, they represented 41.0% of all home-based businesses.

### Businesses by Industry Sector, by Home-Based and Non-Home-Based, Yukon, 2013



## Employment by Home-Based/Non-Home-Based Businesses, Yukon, 2013

Industry	Home-Based	Non-Home-Based	Total Workers*
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	188	61	249
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	394	903	1,297
Utilities; Manufacturing	87	472	559
Construction	849	1,071	1,920
Wholesale Trade	54	289	343
Retail Trade	109	2,063	2,172
Transportation & Warehousing	130	902	1,032
Information & Cultural Industries	59	197	256
Finance & Insurance	9	168	177
Real Estate	111	248	359
Rental & Leasing Services	41	112	153
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	447	980	1,427
Management Of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	352	306	658
Waste Management & Remediation Services	32	35	67
Educational Services	67	45	112
Health Care & Social Assistance	99	412	511
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	194	408	602
Accommodation & Food Services	247	2,040	2,287
Other Services	106	384	490
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>11,096</b>	<b>14,671</b>

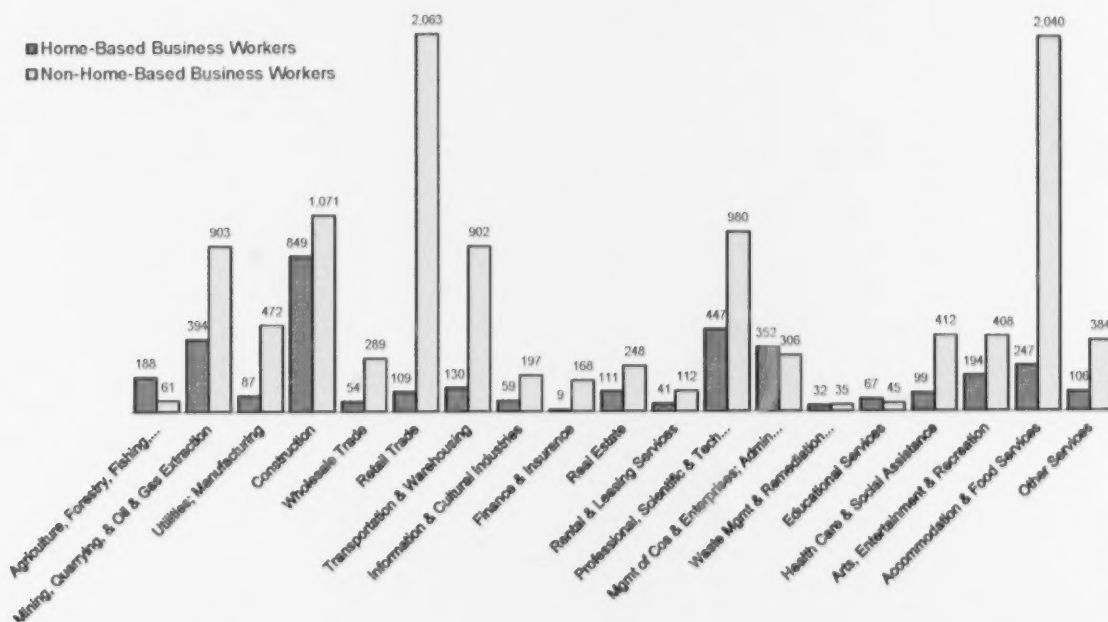
With 2,287 persons employed (employees and business owners actively working in their business), the *Accommodation and Food Services* industry was the largest employer in 2013, followed by *Retail Trade* (2,172 workers) and *Construction* (1,920). Combined, these three industries comprised 43.5% of all private-sector employment.

*Construction* was the largest employer for **home-based** business workers at 849. This accounted for 23.7% of all home-based business workers.

*Retail Trade* was the largest employer for **non-home-based** business with 2,063 workers (18.6%), followed by *Accommodation and Food Services* with 2,040 workers (18.4%).

\* Because some employees hold more than one job, multiple job holders will be counted more than once in 'Total Workers'. In addition, this total also includes any owners who actively work in their business.

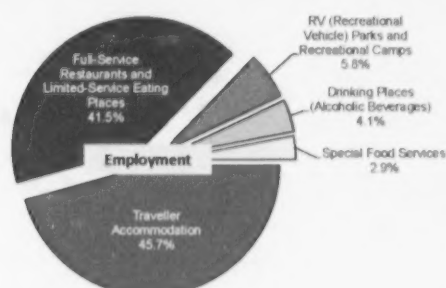
**Total Number of Workers\* by Industry Sector, by Home-Based and Non-Home-Based Businesses, Yukon, 2013**



## Businesses and Employment by Selected Industry Sector, Yukon, 2013

The following tables further break down the three industry sectors in 2013 with the most employment (employees and business owners actively working in their business).

### Accommodation and Food Services



Accommodation and Food Services Subsectors	# of Businesses Reporting	# of Workers Reported
Traveller Accommodation	102	1,045
Full-Service Restaurants and Limited-Service Eating Places	65	950
RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks and Recreational Camps	27	132
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	7	93
Special Food Services	16	67
<b>Total Accommodation and Food Services</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>2,287</b>

In the *Accommodation and Food Services* industry, there were 217 businesses employing 2,287 workers. The largest subsector was *Traveller Accommodation* with 47.0% of the number of businesses and 45.7% of workers.

### Retail Trade

In the *Retail Trade* sector, 260 businesses employed a total of 2,172 workers. The largest subsector, in terms of employment, was *Grocery Stores*, which had 13 businesses (5.0%) employing 459 workers (21.1%). The second largest subsector was *Building Material and Supplies Dealers*, where 185 workers (8.5%) were employed by 15 businesses (5.8%).

Retail Trade Subsectors	# of Businesses Reporting	# of Workers Reported
Grocery Stores	13	459
Building Material and Supplies Dealers	15	185
Automobile Dealers	11	172
Gasoline Stations	23	172
Health and Personal Care Stores	14	148
Clothing Stores	17	129
Department Stores	5	116
Automotive Parts, Accessories and Tire Stores	7	110
Office Supplies, Stationery and Gift Stores	22	100
Electronics and Appliance Stores	13	63
Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	5	61
Direct Selling Establishments	20	60
Sporting Goods, Hobby and Musical Instrument Stores	16	51
Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Stores	10	49
Specialty Food Stores	13	47
Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers	18	45
Home Furnishings Stores	7	41
Used Merchandise Stores	5	20
Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses	6	14
Other Retail Trade Subsectors	20	130
<b>Total Retail Trade</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>2,172</b>

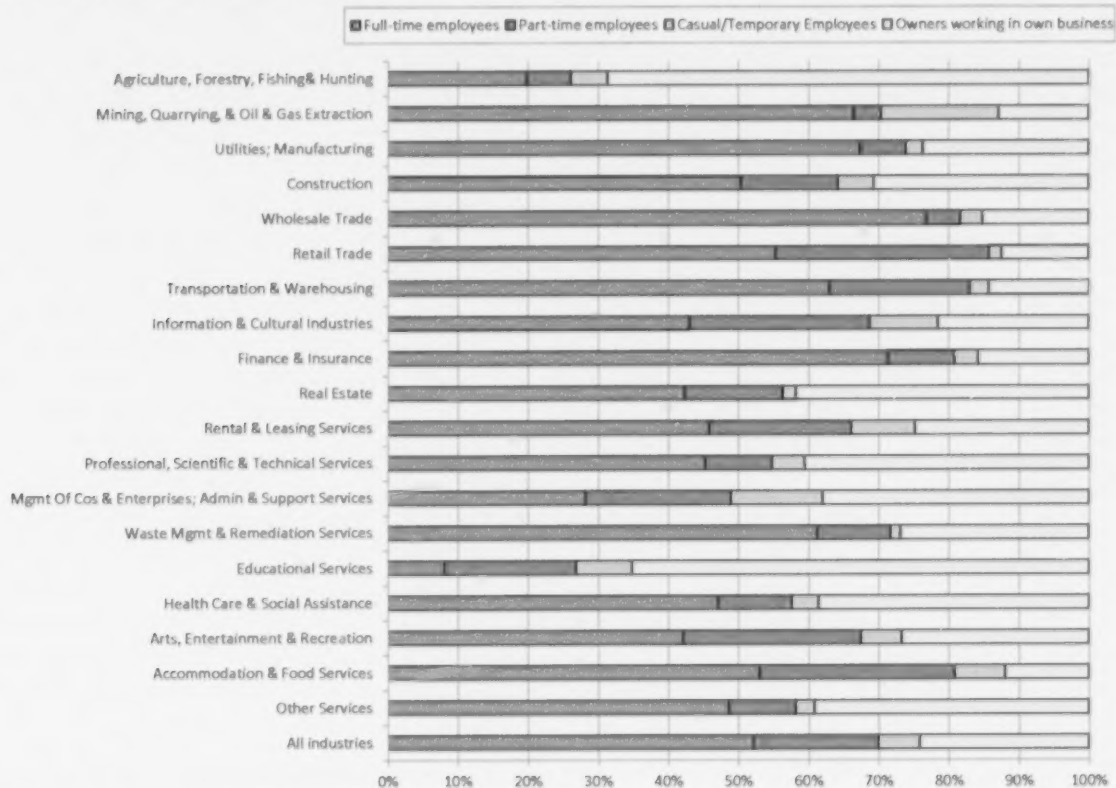
### Construction

Construction Subsectors	# of Businesses Reporting	# of Workers Reported
Specialty trade contractors	285	1,006
Construction of buildings	214	633
Heavy and civil engineering construction	39	281
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>1,920</b>

In the *Construction* sector, 538 businesses employed a total of 1,920 workers. The subsector with the largest number of workers was *Specialty Trade Contractors*, which had 1,006 workers (52.4%) employed by 285 businesses (53.0%).

## Employment by Type of Worker, Yukon, 2013

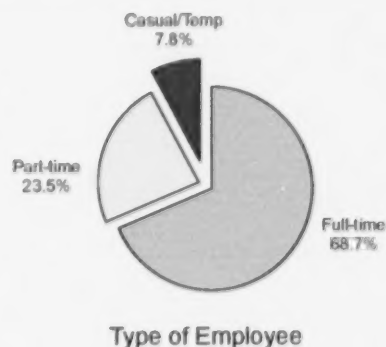
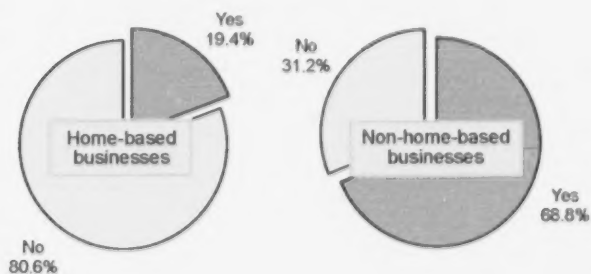
At the time of the 2013 survey, Yukon businesses reported a total of 14,671 workers. This total consisted of 7,641 full-time employees (52.1%); 2,617 regular part-time (17.8%); and 870 temporary or casual (5.9%). There were also 3,543 business owners working in their own businesses which accounted for the remaining 24.1% of private sector employment.



## Type of Current Employees, Yukon, 2013

Just under forty percent (39.5%) of businesses surveyed said they had employees working for them at the time of the survey. These businesses had a total of 11,128 employees, **not** including 3,543 owners working in their businesses. Of the total employees, 7,641 full-time employees, 2,617 part-time and 870 casual or temporary workers were employed at the time of the survey.

Does this business have any employees currently working in Yukon?



Just under seventy percent (68.8%) of non-home-based businesses reported having employees working at the time of the survey, while only 19.4% of home-based businesses reported having employees.



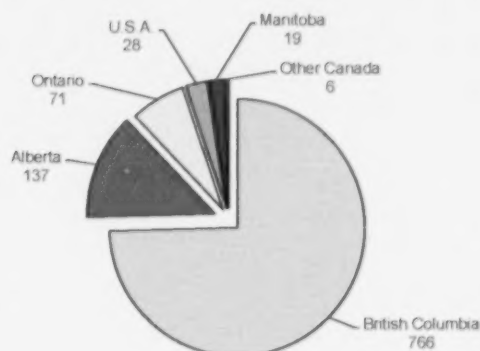
## Businesses by Office Address, 2013

The survey did not ask respondents any information on headquarters or main office location. However, respondents provided their street (mailing) address as their location for contact. While most businesses are likely to have their main activities located at the address they provided, some businesses may have a different main activity location. The following analysis of location was conducted assuming that most businesses conducted their main activity from the contact location. For example, a mining company with the head office in Whitehorse would be considered located in Whitehorse, although their main business activity was located in rural Yukon. National and multi-national companies with Yukon offices were assigned to the location of their Yukon offices.

Whitehorse was the contact office address for the majority of businesses in 2013. Whitehorse businesses accounted for 68.4% of all businesses reporting and 76.1% of workers.

The majority of the remaining businesses were also located within Yukon. However, 382 businesses (with a total of 1,027 workers) did business in Yukon in 2013, but had contact office addresses outside the territory.

Number of Workers in Yukon, 2013  
(for businesses with office address outside of Yukon)



Office Address of Business	# of Businesses Reporting	# of Workers Reported
Beaver Creek	13	76
Burwash Landing	12	26
Carcross	33	125
Carmacks	28	82
Dawson City	259	1,267
Faro	26	50
Haines Junction	79	177
Keno	6	5
Marsh Lake	34	56
Mayo	41	101
Old Crow	8	16
Pelly Crossing	8	8
Ross River	16	33
Tagish	20	56
Teslin	34	56
Watson Lake	101	322
Whitehorse	2,408	11,161
Other Yukon	15	24
<b>Yukon Total</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>13,641</b>
British Columbia	211	766
Alberta	92	137
Ontario	30	71
Manitoba	12	19
Saskatchewan	7	3
Northwest Territories	8	1
Quebec	5	0
Other Canada	4	2
<b>Canada Total</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>14,640</b>
U.S.A.	13	28
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,523</b>	<b>14,668</b>

## Top Employers by Industry for Businesses with Office Address Located Outside Yukon (but within Canada), 2013

Industry	# of Businesses Reporting	# of Workers Reported
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	80	560
Construction	74	146
Real Estate	x	66
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	72	56
Transportation & Warehousing	34	42

A closer examination of the industry of businesses operating in Yukon from other parts of Canada in 2013, shows that *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction* had the largest labour market impact (the most workers) followed by *Construction*. Combined, they represented over 70.7% of all employment from businesses with contact office addresses not in Yukon but within Canada.

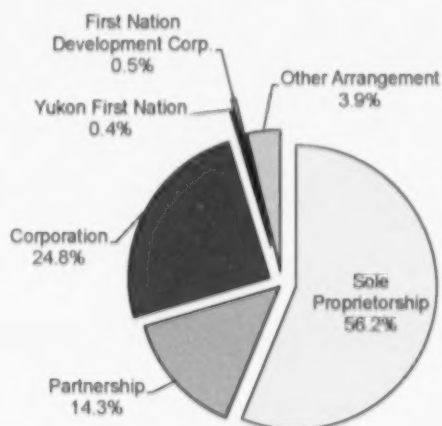
# Characteristics of Businesses, Yukon, 2013

## Ownership Type

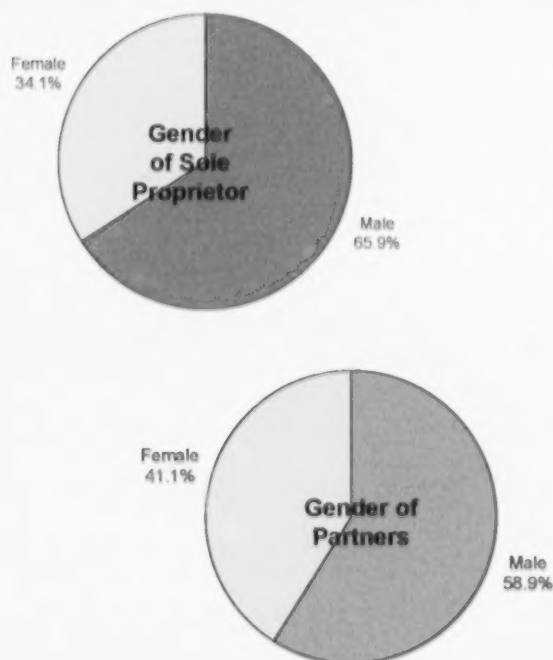
Type of Business Ownership	# of Businesses Reporting
Sole Proprietorship	1,972
Partnership (2 or more owners)	500
Corporation	869
Owned by a Yukon First Nation	13
Owned by FN Development Corp.	16
Other Arrangement	
Limited Company	65
Limited Partnership	15
Undetermined	56
<b>All Types of Ownership</b>	<b>3,506</b>

The majority of Yukon businesses (56.2%) in 2013 were sole proprietorships, followed by corporations and partnerships. Businesses owned by a Yukon First Nation and Yukon First Nation Development Corporations accounted for about 0.9% of Yukon businesses.

Type of Ownership



## Business Ownership by Gender



Of those businesses reporting owner gender, males represented two-thirds (65.9%) of business ownership in sole proprietorships and 58.9% in partnerships. Females accounted for one third (34.1%) of business ownership in sole proprietorships and 41.1% in partnerships.

## First Nation Owners

Of the Yukon sole proprietor and partnership businesses, 7.1% of owners were identified as a citizen of a Yukon First Nation. Champagne and Aishihik First Nation had the highest number of business owners (37) followed by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation (28) and Teslin Tlingit Council (27).

*First Nation citizenship is identified by the survey respondent.*

Business Owner	# of Sole Proprietors and Partners
<b>Citizen of a Yukon First Nation?</b>	
No	2,775
Yes	211
<b>Which Yukon First Nation?</b>	
Carcross Tagish First Nation	21
Champagne and Aishihik First Nation	37
Kluane First Nation	13
Liard First Nation	19
Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation	15
Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation	12
Ross River Dene Council	7
Selkirk First Nation	11
Teslin Tlingit Council	27
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation	28
Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation	8
White River First Nation	6
Kwanlin Dun First Nation/Ta'an Kwach'an Council	7

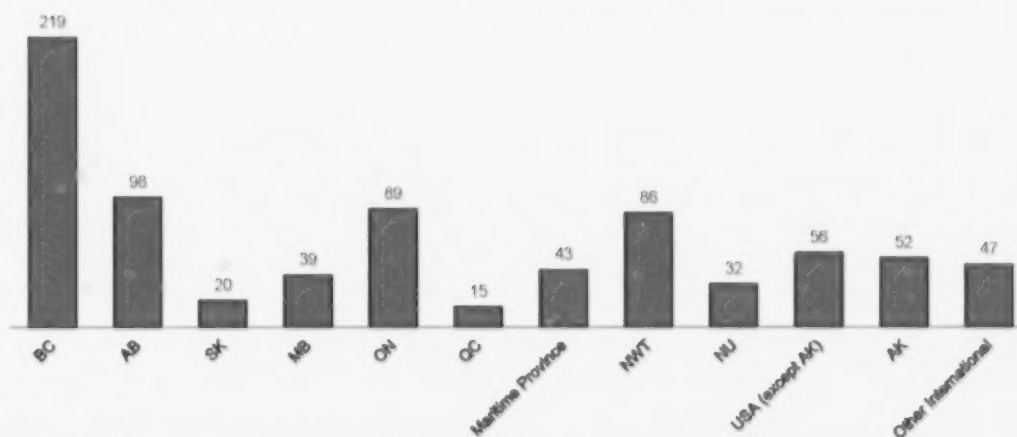
## Businesses With Exports, Yukon, 2013

In 2013, 436 businesses (12.4%) reported exporting products or services from Yukon at the time of survey. Businesses in the *Professional, Scientific & Technical Services* industry accounted for just over one-quarter (26.4%) of all businesses that reported exports. *Information and Cultural Industries* had the highest proportion of exporters at 45.3% (24 of 53 businesses).

Industry	Business Does Export	Business Does Not Export	% of Businesses That Export
	-----# of Businesses-----		%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	64	111	36.6%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	25	173	12.6%
Utilities; Manufacturing	33	95	25.8%
Construction	21	575	3.5%
Wholesale Trade	17	55	23.6%
Retail Trade	32	241	11.7%
Transportation & Warehousing	16	144	10.0%
Information & Cultural Industries	24	29	45.3%
Finance & Insurance	x	35	x
Real Estate	x	120	x
Rental & Leasing Services	5	32	13.5%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	115	477	19.4%
Management Of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	13	249	5.0%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	x	23	x
Educational Services	8	67	10.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	11	168	6.1%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	26	86	23.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	x	222	x
Other Services	15	174	7.9%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>12.4%</b>

British Columbia was the number one Canadian primary export destination\* for 219 businesses that reported exports in 2013. The United States was the primary export destination for 108 businesses, of which 52 reported exports to Alaska. There were 47 businesses that exported mainly to other international destinations (not including the United States). A wide range of products and services were exported including: fur, gold, handmade items, artwork, music, consulting services, construction services and supplies, etc.

Primary Destination\* of Exported Products and Services by Number of Businesses



\*multiple primary export destinations could be given



## Gross Revenues, Yukon, 2012

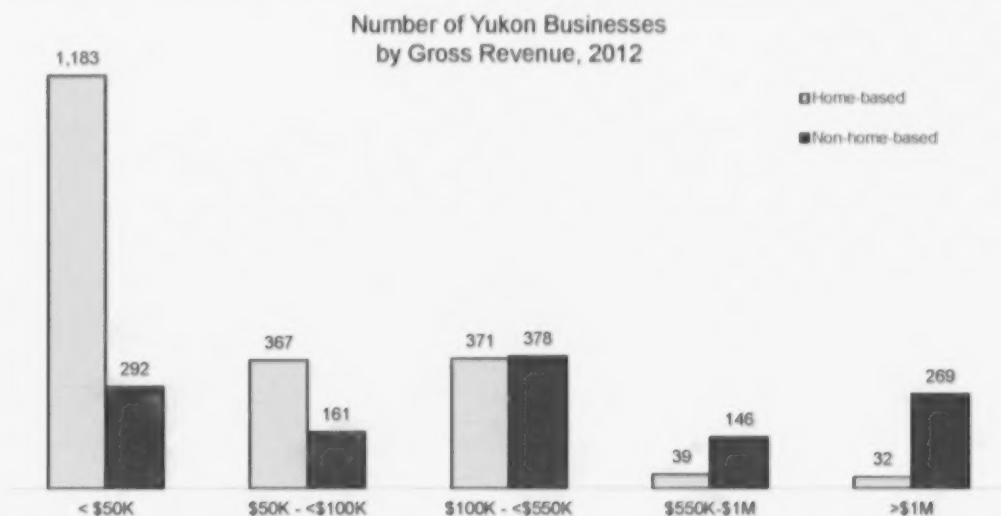
Which of the following broad ranges best describes the 2012 gross revenues?	< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$1M-\$5M	>\$5M	Average Revenue*
	# of businesses						(\$)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	147	9	7	x	x	0	\$50,674
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	78	19	39	14	23	6	\$2,608,011
Utilities; Manufacturing	64	14	23	5	10	x	\$6,896,875
Construction	196	121	166	26	35	x	\$381,727
Wholesale Trade	18	5	11	6	16	6	\$463,514
Retail Trade	82	20	51	25	50	13	\$2,416,314
Transportation & Warehousing	37	29	38	12	14	x	\$1,574,177
Information & Cultural Industries	31	7	x	x	x	x	\$952,444
Finance & Insurance	8	x	11	x	x	0	\$1,400,510
Real Estate	31	25	41	8	5	x	\$2,246,875
Rental and Leasing Services	12	x	10	x	x	x	\$375,434
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	260	114	137	21	17	x	\$186,320
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	129	48	46	9	8	0	\$290,306
Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	11	x	9	x	0	0	\$167,489
Educational Services	58	6	x	x	0	0	\$46,429
Health Care & Social Assistance	85	31	36	x	x	0	\$122,706
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	68	16	18	x	x	0	\$150,000
Accommodation & Food Services	63	26	55	27	24	x	\$565,892
Other Services	97	28	43	11	0	x	\$200,702
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>\$616,571</b>

\*Average revenue is calculated with non-response adjustment

Of the responding Yukon businesses (8.2% of businesses did not respond to this question), 45.6% reported gross revenues below \$50,000 for the previous year (2012). The vast majority (80.2%) in this revenue range were home-based businesses. Of Yukon businesses that reported gross revenues in 2012 of more than \$50,000 (54.4% of responding businesses), 54.1% were non-home-based businesses.

Of all Yukon businesses, 301, or 9.3%, reported revenues in 2012 greater than one million dollars. (Note that 38 businesses did not provide revenues to the nearest million when asked to specify, accounting for the discrepancy between the table above and the figures noted both here and the chart below).

*Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services* reported the most businesses (260) under the \$50,000 threshold in 2012. *Retail Trade* sector had the most businesses (63) reporting revenues greater than \$1,000,000. *Construction* was second, reporting more than 35 businesses with revenues in excess of \$1,000,000.



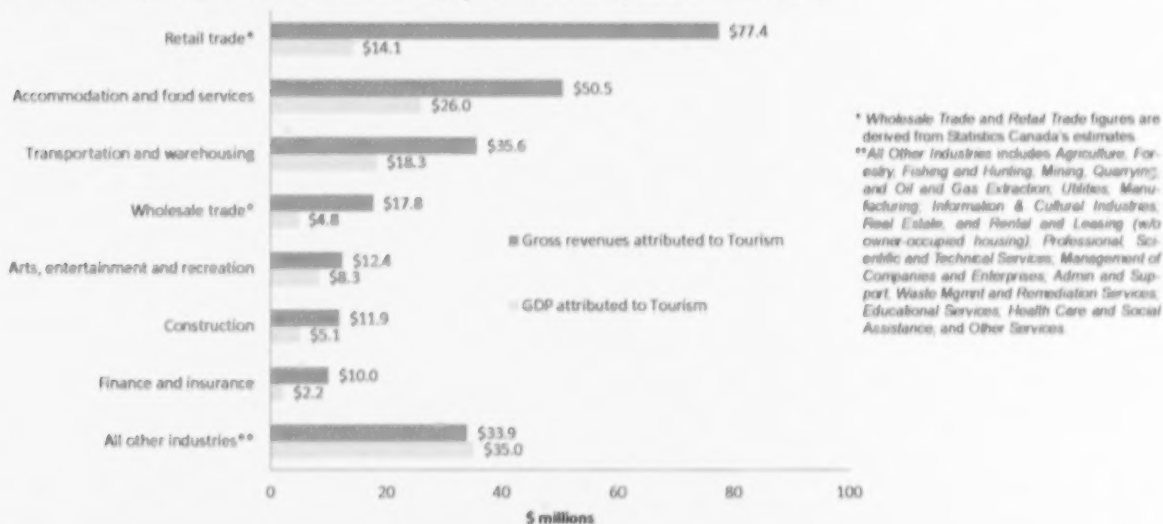
## GDP Attributable to Tourism, Construction and Mining

To estimate the impact of tourism, construction and mining on Yukon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), businesses were asked to approximate the percentage of 2012 gross revenues derived from these three sectors (see the note below).

### Revenue and GDP Attributable to Tourism

Yukon businesses attributed \$249.5 million of their gross revenue in 2012 to tourism. The industry with the highest reported tourism-related gross revenue was *Retail Trade*. Of the total gross revenue (\$671.9 million) of *Retail Trade*, \$77.4 million, or 11.5%, was reported to be from tourism. The industry with the second-highest reported tourism-related gross revenue was *Accommodation and Food Services*. The total gross revenue of *Accommodation and Food Services* in 2012 was \$130.8 million, of which \$50.5 million, or 38.6%, was attributed to tourism.

Based on the revenues from tourism reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to tourism was \$113.8 million in 2012. The industry with the largest contribution to tourism GDP was *Accommodation and Food Services* at \$26.0 million, followed by *Transportation and Warehousing* at \$18.3 million. Tourism GDP accounted for 4.3% of Statistics Canada's estimates of Yukon's total GDP in 2012 (expenditure-based, current dollar GDP).



### Note on the Methodology Used to Calculate GDP Attributable to Tourism, Construction and Mining

Businesses were placed in industry categories according to what the respondents felt was the most important business activity. This may not always correspond to the activity which generated the most revenue for the business. The concept of revenue coming from "construction" or "mining" is less clear than the concept of revenue coming from "tourism," which means that the likelihood of bias or error due to respondent confusion may be a greater concern in the former than in the latter. There was likely some underreporting of revenues attributed to construction within the construction industry and revenue attributed to mining within the mining industry. We therefore made the assumption that all revenues reported by businesses coded as *Construction* businesses as per the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), were attributed to construction, and we adjusted our calculations accordingly. We followed the same strategy for mining.

Note that these statistics represent "perceived Yukon GDP attributed to tourism, mining, and construction" since these calculations are entirely dependent on the business owner's perception of the percent of their revenue attributed to each of these sectors of the Yukon economy. Although some businesses may be able to calculate this value with precision, many businesses may have reported this value as an approximation or based on subjective impression.

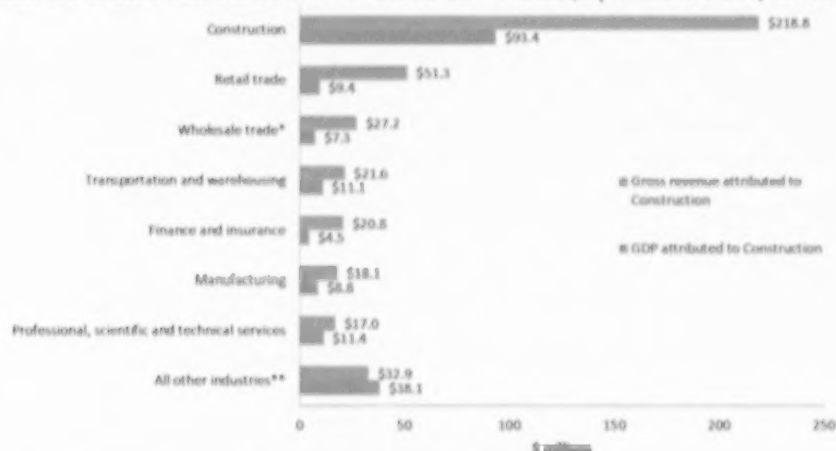
The perceived contribution of tourism, mining and construction to Yukon GDP was calculated by multiplying the total revenues within each industry category with the ratio of Statistics Canada's current dollar GDP for industry category over the gross output for the same industry category in 2010, the most recent year for which we have these data. In the case of retail and wholesale trade, we used Statistics Canada's estimates of *Retail* and *Wholesale Trade* figures in the place of Gross Output in our calculations. For the *Real Estate and Rental and Leasing* industry, we excluded Statistics Canada's estimates of GDP attributed to owner-occupied housing from our calculations, since these values were not reflected in our business survey. Estimates of the proportion of Yukon GDP attributed to mining, tourism and construction does not include the amount of GDP within the public sector that is attributed to mining, tourism and construction. Nonresponse adjustments were conducted within each industry category to account for businesses who did not respond fully to the survey questions regarding their gross revenues or percentage of their revenue attributed to tourism, mining, or construction.

## Revenue and GDP Attributable to Construction

Construction companies reported \$255.8 million in revenues for 2012. Gross revenues attributed to construction by all Yukon businesses, including Construction businesses, totalled \$407.6 million dollars in 2012.

The industry with the highest revenue attributed to construction, besides the Construction industry itself (\$218.8 million), was Retail Trade. The total gross revenue of Retail Trade in 2012 totalled \$671.9 million, of which \$51.3 million, or 7.6%, was attributed to construction.

Based on construction-related revenues reported by all Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to construction was \$183.9 million in 2012. The industry with the largest contribution to construction GDP, besides the Construction industry itself (\$93.4 million), was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing at \$13.7 million. Construction GDP accounted for 7.0% of Statistics Canada's estimates of Yukon's total GDP in 2012 (expenditure-based, current dollar GDP).



\* Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade figures are derived from Statistics Canada's estimates.

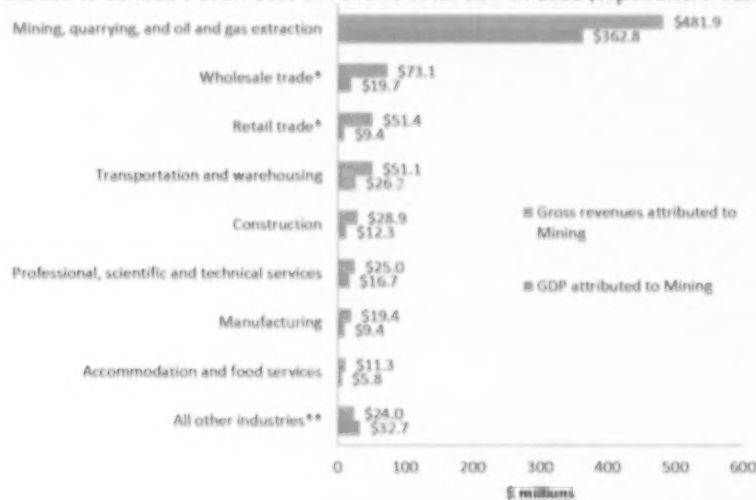
\*\*All Other Industries includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction, Utilities, Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing (two owner-occupied housing), Information & Cultural Industries, Management of Companies and Enterprises, Admin and Support, Waste Mgmt and Remediation Services, Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services, and Other Services.

## Revenue and GDP Attributable to Mining

Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction businesses reported \$497.1 million in revenues, accounting for nearly 20% of all Yukon's business gross revenue in 2012. Attribution of gross revenue to mining by all Yukon businesses including Mining and oil and gas extraction businesses totalled \$766.1 million dollars in 2012.

The industry with the highest revenue attributed to mining, besides the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction industry itself (\$481.9 million), was Wholesale Trade. The total gross revenue of Wholesale Trade in 2012 totalled \$151.4 million, of which \$73.1 million, or 48.3%, was attributed to mining.

Based on mining-related revenues reported by all Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to mining was \$495.0 million in 2012. The industry with the largest contribution to mining GDP, besides the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction industry itself (\$362.8 million), was Transportation and Warehousing at \$26.2 million. Mining GDP accounted for 18.8% of Statistics Canada's estimates of Yukon's total GDP in 2012 (expenditure-based, current dollar GDP).

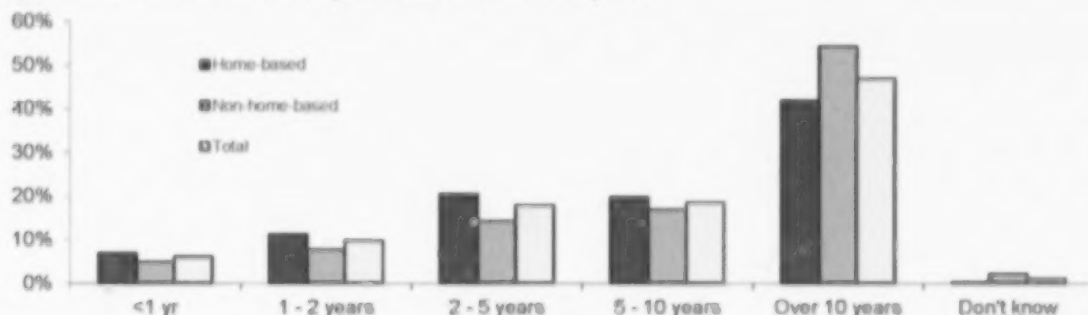


\* Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade figures are derived from Statistics Canada's estimates.

\*\*All Other Industries includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, Utilities, Information & Cultural Industries, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing (two owner-occupied housing), Management of Companies and Enterprises, Admin and Support, Waste Mgmt and Remediation Services, Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, and Other Services.

## Age of Businesses, Yukon, 2013

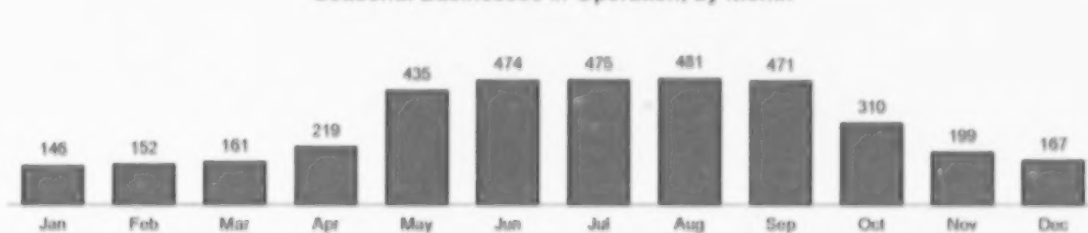
Business owners were asked how long their business had been operating in Yukon. About half (46.9%) of those businesses reported operating for less than 1 year. *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting* businesses represented the highest percentage (63.6%) of those in operation for over 10 years. *Construction* (41) and *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* (43) made up 39.4% of businesses operating less than 1 year. The majority (54.3%) of non-home-based businesses had been in operation for more than 10 years, while 41.8% of home-based businesses had been in operation for more than 10 years.



## Seasonal Businesses, Yukon, 2013

In 2013, 18.4% of Yukon businesses (648) reported that they were "seasonal" businesses, meaning that they only operated during a specific time of the year. The following graph indicates that the number of seasonal businesses in operation was dramatically higher in summer, peaking in August. During the winter months, the number of seasonal businesses decreased substantially and were roughly a third of the number in operation in summer. The industry sector with the highest number of seasonal businesses in August was the *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* industry which had 109 businesses. In January, the majority of seasonal businesses operating were in the *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting* industry (e.g. trappers) which had 101 businesses.

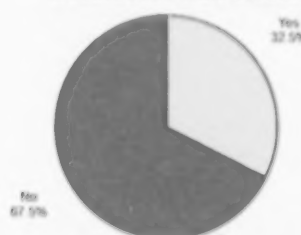
Seasonal Businesses in Operation, by Month



## Businesses With Websites, Yukon, 2013

Almost one in three (32.5%), or 1,140 businesses had websites in 2013. Of these, 407 were home-based businesses while 733 were non-home-based businesses. The percentage of total businesses with a website has been increasing over time; 23.8% had a website in 2008; 24.4% in 2009; 29.1% in 2010; and 32.5% in 2013.

Businesses with Websites



## Labour Market Demand: New Employees (in the Six Month Period Prior to Survey)

With Yukon's low unemployment rate over the last several years, the issue of labour demand once again was prominent. As in the previous four business surveys, all businesses in the 2013 survey were asked questions on staffing issues. Since the labour demand issues vary widely between home-based and non-home-based businesses, the following analysis shows labour market demand characteristics for the two types of businesses separately.

### Vacancies

Of the total businesses responding to the question of job vacancies in the six month period prior to the survey, 668 (19.0%) said that they did have vacancies; however this percentage was unevenly distributed between home-based businesses (7.1%) and non-home-based (36.1%).

### New Employees Hired - Number and Origin

Responding Yukon businesses hired 2,837 employees in the six month period prior to the survey.

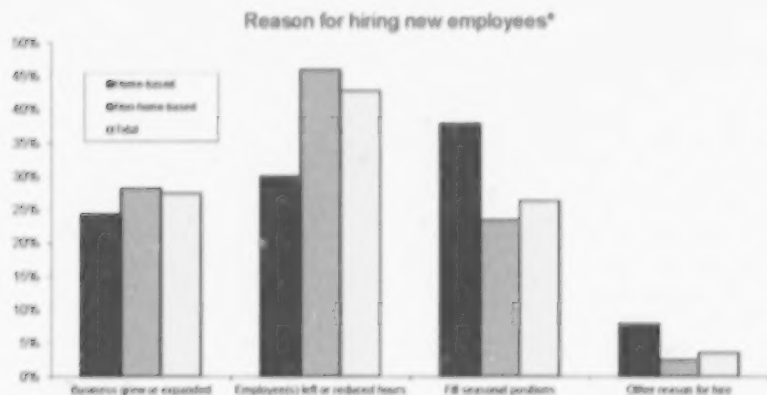
Of the home-based businesses with vacancies, 121 (84.0%) were able to hire in the previous six months. These businesses hired a total of 377 employees; 71.1% of the home-based businesses hired three or less employees.

Of the non-home-based businesses with vacancies, 450 (89.6%) were able to hire in the previous six months. These businesses hired 2,460 employees. Most non-home-based businesses (61.3%) hired three or less new employees.

These new employees mainly came from within Canada: 73.7% were Yukon residents; 21.9% were hired from outside Yukon. The remaining 4.4% of new hires came from outside Canada. These percentages were the same for both home-based and non-home-based businesses.

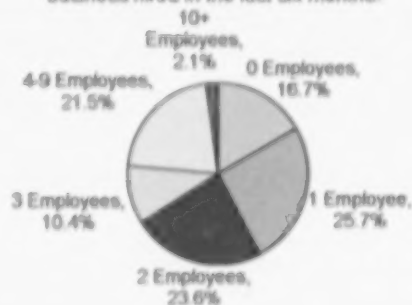
### Reasons for New Employees Hired

The largest group of these new employees (42.8%) were hired because the previous employees had left or had reduced their work hours. The next most stated reason (27.4%) was business growth or expansion. The third most common reason stated (26.3%) was to fill seasonal positions. "Other" reasons accounted for the remaining 3.5%.

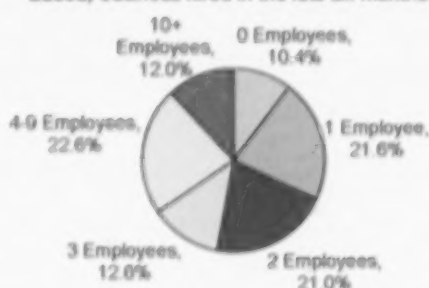


\* multiple reasons could be given.

How many new employees has this (home-based) business hired in the last six months?



How many new employees has this (non-home-based) business hired in the last six months?



Of all businesses, the *Accommodation and Food Services* industry hired the most new employees overall (801), followed by *Retail Trade* (406), and *Construction* (400). *Information and Cultural Industries* hired the most employees per responding business at 9.5 employees per business.

The *Construction* industry led the hiring in home-based businesses, while *Accommodation and Food Services* hired the most among the non-home-based businesses.



## Labour Market Demand: Difficulty Finding Staff (in the Six Month Period Prior to Survey)

Of businesses that had vacancies in the six month period prior to the survey, 58.7% said they had difficulty finding staff.

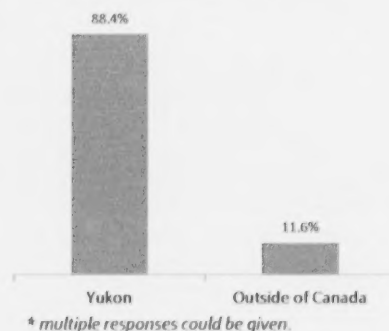
Most responses (88.4%) indicated difficulty recruiting from Yukon, no responses indicated difficulty recruiting Canadian residents from outside Yukon, and 11.6% indicated difficulty recruiting employees from outside of Canada.

The above percentages were very similar for both home-based and non-home-based businesses.

*In the past 6 months, have you had difficulties in finding staff for your business?*



*Difficulties recruiting people from\* ...*



## Problems Finding Experienced/Skilled Staff

Why are experienced/skilled staff hard to find?	# of responses*	% of total responses
Lack of educated/trained workers	143	38.8%
Many people are unmotivated to work	38	10.3%
Specialized/unique field of work	34	9.2%
"Don't know"; there's been no response to advertisement	27	7.3%
Can't afford qualified staff	24	6.5%
They are working elsewhere	21	5.7%
Too small of population in Yukon	17	4.6%
Not willing to move to Yukon	13	3.5%
Work hours unattractive/Seasonality of employment	12	3.3%
Other	40	10.8%
<b>Total responses</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* multiple responses could be given.

Of the businesses reporting difficulties finding staff, 95.6% said it was difficult to find experienced or skilled staff. A variety of reasons were given. The top two were: (i) lack of educated/trained workers (including tradespeople), and (ii) people's lack of motivation to work.

The 'Other' category included responses such as: work was in the service industry; workers were unreliable; isolated workplace; many workers had criminal records; and could not compete with government wages.

## Response to Labour Market Shortage

Recognizing the difficulties in finding and hiring new/qualified staff, businesses often tried different tactics to retain their existing staff as well as attracting new staff. About half (46.1%) of businesses responded that owners/operators/managers extended his or her own work hours, 35.3% of employers raised staff wages, and 28.1% of businesses did not take any steps.

'Other' steps taken included providing benefits to current staff in the form of advertising, training and apprenticeships, accommodations and other benefits. A number of businesses hired staff from outside of Yukon, including foreign workers and accessing the Nominee Program.

*Besides trying to recruit more staff, what steps has this business taken in response to labour shortages in the last six months?*

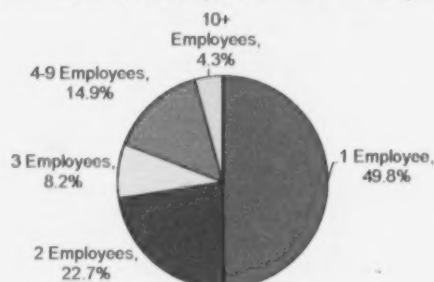
Responses to labour shortage	% of businesses	% of total responses*
Business owner/operator/manager extended his/her own work hours	46.1%	25.2%
Raised staff wages	35.3%	19.3%
No steps have been taken	28.1%	15.4%
Extended hours of existing employees	23.6%	12.9%
Computerized or mechanized some operations	13.6%	7.4%
Reduced operating hours	10.7%	5.9%
Other	25.1%	13.8%

\* multiple responses could be given.

## Labour Market Demand: Current Vacancies

Of the 668 businesses indicating vacancies in the six month period prior to the survey, 259 reported **current** vacancies (49 home-based and 210 non-home-based) at the time of the survey. Just under three-quarters (72.5%) of these businesses needed one or two new employees.

*Does this business have current vacancies?*



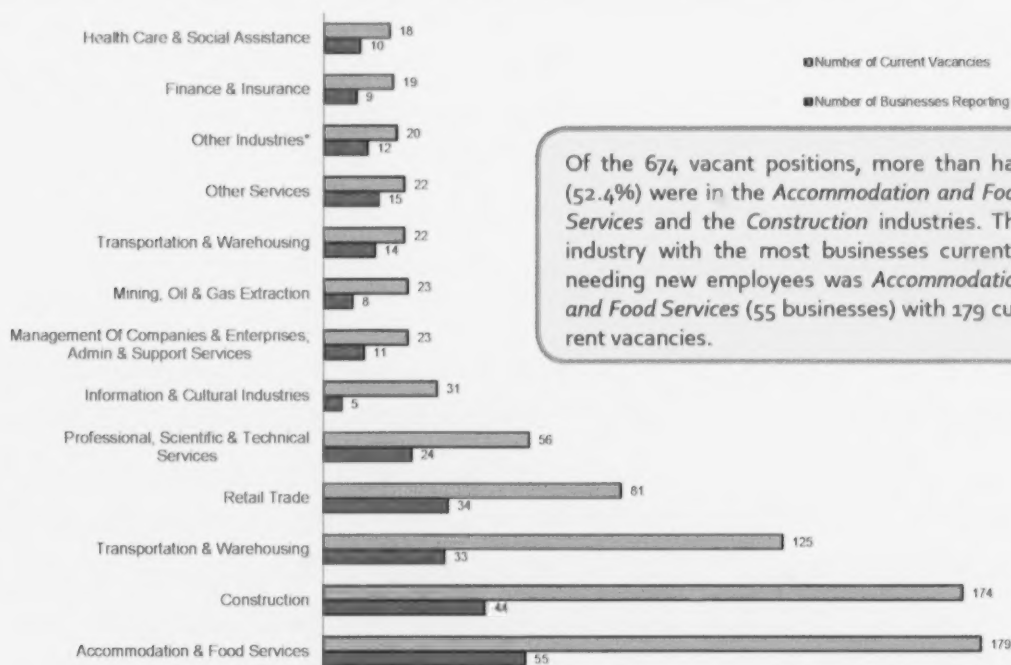
Of those 259 businesses reporting current vacancies, the number of vacant positions totalled 674. The largest number of vacancies (205) were in *Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations* (eg. contractors and supervisors in trades, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, drywallers, machinists, sheet metal workers, etc.).

The occupation category for the second highest number of vacancies (201) was *Sales and Service Occupations* (eg. sales and service representatives, tour guides, hostesses, correctional service officers, teachers' assistants, chefs, bakers, etc.).

Occupation of Current Vacancy*	Number of vacancies
<b>Management Occupations</b>	
Senior management occupations	1
Specialized middle management occupations	12
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services; Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	10
<b>Business, finance and administration occupations</b>	
Professional occupations in business and finance	8
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations; Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	15
Office support occupations	11
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	10
<b>Natural and applied sciences and related occupations</b>	
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	20
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	48
<b>Health occupations</b>	
Professional occupations in health (except nursing); Technical occupations in health	6
<b>Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services</b>	
Professional occupations in education services; Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services; Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	3
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	9
<b>Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport</b>	
Professional occupations in art and culture; Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation, sport	5
<b>Sales and service occupations</b>	
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	14
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	47
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	26
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	91
Sales support occupations	23
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	89
<b>Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations</b>	
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	113
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	42
Other installer, repairers and servicers and material handlers; Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	14
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	36
<b>Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations</b>	
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	5
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production; Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	8
<b>Occupations in manufacturing and utilities</b>	
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operations; Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	6
Assemblers in manufacturing; Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	2
<b>Total Current Vacancies</b>	<b>674</b>

\*Some major occupation groups were combined within respective broad occupational category.

## Labour Market Demand: Current Vacancies by Industry



Of the 674 vacant positions, more than half (52.4%) were in the *Accommodation and Food Services* and the *Construction* industries. The industry with the most businesses currently needing new employees was *Accommodation and Food Services* (55 businesses) with 179 current vacancies.

\*Other Industries include: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting; Waste Management & Environmental Remediation Services; Wholesale Trade; Rental & Leasing Services; Educational Services; Real Estate; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Utilities; Manufacturing.

## Future Activities: Expected Growth (in the Next Five Years)

For the first time, businesses currently operating in Yukon were asked whether they expected their business to grow over the next five years. Overall, just over half (51.3%) of Yukon businesses reported that they did expect to grow over the next five years. Among home-based businesses, 44.5% reported they expected growth; 47.2% did not expect to grow; and 8.3% did not know. For non-home-based businesses, 61.2% expected growth; 31.5% did not expect to grow; and 7.2% did not know.

Industry	Yes — number of businesses —	No	Don't Know	% Yes %
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	60	55	12	47.2%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	86	56	15	54.8%
Utilities; Manufacturing	71	39	11	58.7%
Construction	268	212	59	49.7%
Wholesale Trade	51	11	5	76.1%
Retail Trade	165	80	18	62.7%
Transportation & Warehousing	69	67	9	47.6%
Information & Cultural Industries	33	16	1	66.0%
Finance & Insurance	23	12	2	62.2%
Real Estate	41	70	9	34.2%
Rental & Leasing Services	23	8	4	65.7%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	261	236	31	49.4%
Management Of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	101	126	16	41.6%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	12	9	1	54.5%
Educational Services	31	27	7	47.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	78	77	14	46.2%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	62	40	8	56.4%
Accommodation & Food Services	116	85	16	53.5%
Other Services	86	76	13	49.1%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>51.3%</b>

## Future Activities: Expected Revenue Growth (in the Next Five Years)

The 51.3% of businesses that reported an expected growth over the next five years were then asked "In terms of gross revenues, how much do you expect your business to grow per year over the next 5 years, on average?". The majority of respondents (55.9%) estimated their business to grow between 0% and 19% per year, while only 2.3% of businesses expected to grow by 100% or more. Many businesses (22.7%) were not able to estimate how much growth per year was expected over this period.

Industry	Less than						100% and over	Don't Know
	10%	10% -19%	20% -29%	30% -39%	40% -49%	50% -59%		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	26.7%	23.3%	13.3%	x	0.0%	x	25.0%	
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	16.5%	24.7%	15.3%	x	0.0%	x	31.8%	
Utilities; Manufacturing	22.5%	23.9%	15.5%	x	x	x	26.8%	
Construction	15.8%	34.6%	16.9%	6.0%	x	x	21.4%	
Wholesale Trade	33.3%	21.6%	15.7%	x	0.0%	x	21.6%	
Retail Trade	42.4%	30.3%	x	x	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	
Transportation & Warehousing	30.9%	35.3%	x	x	0.0%	x	23.5%	
Information & Cultural Industries	30.3%	30.3%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.2%	
Finance & Insurance	36.4%	45.5%	x	0.0%	0.0%	x	9.1%	
Real Estate	37.5%	42.5%	x	x	x	0.0%	10.0%	
Rental & Leasing Services	39.1%	34.8%	x	x	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	28.6%	28.6%	15.4%	6.2%	x	x	18.5%	
Management Of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	21.8%	27.7%	12.9%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	30.7%	
Waste Management & Remediation Services	x	x	x	0.0%	x	0.0%	16.7%	
Educational Services	x	33.3%	x	x	0.0%	x	33.3%	
Health Care & Social Assistance	20.5%	21.8%	17.9%	x	0.0%	x	33.3%	
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	24.2%	30.6%	16.1%	x	0.0%	x	21.0%	
Accommodation & Food Services	34.5%	25.9%	10.3%	x	0.0%	x	25.0%	
Other Services	23.3%	25.6%	12.8%	7.0%	x	x	26.7%	
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	

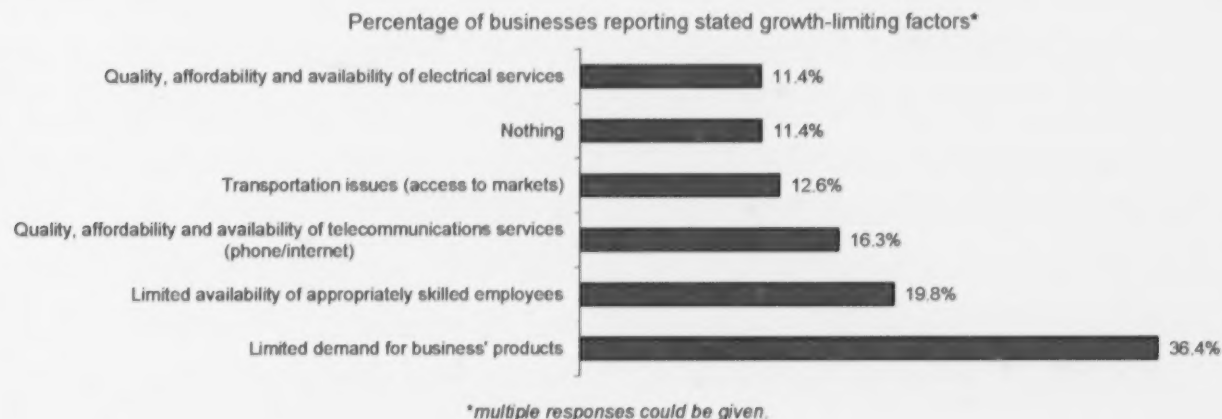
## Future Activities: Expected Employment Growth (FTEs) (in the Next Five Years)

Businesses that reported an expected growth over the next five years were also asked "In terms of number of full-time equivalent (FTEs) employees, how much do you expect your business to grow per year over the next 5 years, on average?". Overall, 37.3% of Yukon businesses reported that they did not expect any FTE growth; 40.6% expected needing up to 2 FTEs per year; 4.7% expected needing 3 to 10 FTEs; and 16.6% of businesses did not know if employment would grow.

Industry	None	Less than 1					More than 10 FTEs	Don't Know
		FTE	1 to 2 FTEs	3 to 5 FTEs	6 to 10 FTEs	11 to 20 FTEs		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	55.0%	16.7%	10.0%	x	x	0.0%	16.7%	
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	24.4%	11.6%	25.6%	9.3%	x	x	24.4%	
Utilities; Manufacturing	36.6%	23.9%	21.1%	0.0%	x	x	15.5%	
Construction	24.6%	18.3%	30.2%	4.1%	x	x	18.3%	
Wholesale Trade	27.5%	27.5%	23.5%	x	x	0.0%	13.7%	
Retail Trade	40.6%	20.0%	22.4%	x	x	0.0%	15.2%	
Transportation & Warehousing	26.1%	x	36.2%	x	0.0%	0.0%	24.6%	
Information & Cultural Industries	54.5%	15.2%	x	x	0.0%	0.0%	21.2%	
Finance & Insurance	34.8%	x	30.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	x	
Real Estate	53.7%	12.2%	12.2%	x	x	0.0%	14.6%	
Rental & Leasing Services	30.4%	x	30.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	x	
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	43.7%	18.4%	19.9%	x	1.9%	x	14.2%	
Management Of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	33.7%	13.9%	24.8%	5.0%	x	x	20.8%	
Waste Management & Remediation Services	x	x	41.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	x	
Educational Services	71.0%	0.0%	x	x	x	0.0%	x	
Health Care & Social Assistance	55.1%	16.7%	x	x	0.0%	0.0%	14.1%	
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	48.4%	19.4%	14.5%	x	x	0.0%	12.9%	
Accommodation & Food Services	27.6%	14.7%	30.2%	x	x	0.0%	16.4%	
Other Services	37.2%	32.6%	x	x	0.0%	0.0%	15.1%	
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>37.3%</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	

## Future Activities: Factors That Could Limit Growth (in the Next Five Years)

Business owners were asked "In your opinion, what could limit the growth of your business over the next five years?". Respondents were given 6 options (displayed below) and then asked to specify what "Other" factors could limit growth (displayed in table below graph).



## Other Factors Which Could Limit Growth

Other Factors that Could Limit Growth	Number of comments*	% of all comments
Downturn in Yukon's economy	860	43.5%
downturn in general	442	22.4%
downturn in mining	260	13.2%
downturn in tourism	93	4.7%
downturn in construction	65	3.3%
Owner's Choice	472	23.9%
Government Regulation or Spending	220	11.1%
Increased competition	93	4.7%
Lack of (affordable) commercial space available	65	3.3%
Population decline	44	2.2%
Demand for product/availability of supply	44	2.2%
Lack of (affordable) housing for employees	31	1.6%
Access to Capital	15	0.8%
Other	131	6.6%
<b>Total "Other" Factors</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*multiple responses could be given.

Another factor (11.1% of responses) was *government regulation or spending*. Common comments in this category were: more availability of land; decreased regulation and red-tape; and increased local purchasing by governments. Other responses were related to their dependence on government contracts: if governments decreased spending, it would limit their business growth.

Some respondents (4.7% of responses) were concerned about businesses' competition from more businesses with population growth, while others (2.2%) were concerned about Yukon's population decline affecting future growth.

Lack of commercial/industrial lots and buildings at a reasonable cost was also stated as a factor by 3.3% of respondents.

Other comments included factors such as: change in weather patterns; decline in customers' disposable income; increase in mortgage rates; cost of utilities; European anti-fur lobby; anti-development groups; increase in phone/online shopping, etc.



## Historical Tables of Yukon Business Surveys

The Yukon Business Survey has been conducted periodically since 1993. The following tables present data on a number of questions which have remained consistent between the surveys since 2006. However, caution should be exercised in comparing the data between survey years due to the following factors: variability in coverage and response rates; slight changes to questions and questionnaire design; minor changes in data collection procedures; and the time of year the survey was conducted.

### Businesses by Industry

Industry	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2013	
	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	152	5.9%	117	4.7%	152	5.1%	158	5.2%	130	4.3%	178	5.0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	108	4.2%	70	2.8%	146	4.9%	168	5.6%	172	5.6%	198	5.6%
Utilities, Manufacturing	125	4.8%	121	4.8%	138	4.7%	144	4.8%	128	4.2%	129	3.7%
Construction	274	10.6%	306	12.2%	391	13.2%	380	12.8%	454	14.9%	586	16.9%
Wholesale Trade	49	1.9%	47	1.9%	58	2.0%	74	2.5%	71	2.3%	73	2.1%
Retail Trade	285	11.0%	282	11.3%	297	10.0%	300	9.9%	273	9.0%	274	7.8%
Transportation & Warehousing	100	3.9%	98	3.9%	129	4.4%	139	4.6%	145	4.8%	161	4.6%
Information & Cultural Industries	39	1.5%	46	1.8%	48	1.6%	47	1.6%	51	1.7%	53	1.5%
Finance & Insurance	34	1.3%	29	1.2%	43	1.5%	35	1.2%	36	1.2%	38	1.1%
Real Estate	86	3.3%	88	3.5%	101	3.4%	107	3.5%	106	3.5%	122	3.5%
Rental & Leasing Services	33	1.3%	26	1.0%	31	1.0%	34	1.1%	37	1.2%	37	1.0%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	344	13.3%	370	14.8%	445	15.0%	462	15.3%	501	16.4%	599	17.0%
Management Of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	156	6.0%	151	6.0%	193	6.5%	201	6.7%	214	7.0%	264	7.5%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	17	0.7%	16	0.6%	17	0.6%	16	0.5%	21	0.7%	26	0.7%
Educational Services	50	1.9%	49	2.0%	55	1.9%	65	2.2%	53	1.7%	75	2.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	151	5.8%	162	6.5%	151	5.1%	154	5.1%	152	5.0%	180	5.1%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	167	6.5%	146	5.8%	164	5.5%	163	5.4%	132	4.3%	114	3.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	201	7.8%	168	6.7%	222	7.5%	219	7.3%	216	7.1%	227	6.4%
Other Services	213	8.2%	209	8.4%	179	6.0%	151	5.0%	154	5.1%	185	5.2%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Home-based and Non-home-based Businesses by Industry

Industry	Home-based						Non-home-based					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013
	number of businesses											
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	121	103	136	144	120	161	30	14	15	14	10	15
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	59	40	73	86	105	99	49	29	72	80	66	99
Utilities, Manufacturing	72	72	86	97	75	69	52	49	52	47	53	60
Construction	203	227	308	290	341	439	71	79	83	90	113	157
Wholesale Trade	18	16	22	30	24	23	30	31	36	44	47	50
Retail Trade	67	79	70	94	77	82	218	203	227	206	196	192
Transportation & Warehousing	40	41	56	74	75	82	60	57	73	65	70	79
Information & Cultural Industries	19	25	26	29	32	35	20	21	22	18	19	18
Finance & Insurance	5	x	7	8	5	7	29	26	36	27	31	31
Real Estate	31	36	43	41	44	61	54	50	58	63	62	61
Rental & Leasing Services	9	10	11	16	15	18	24	16	20	18	22	19
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	238	258	337	347	343	416	105	112	106	115	158	183
Management Of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	114	121	142	142	143	171	42	28	51	59	71	93
Waste Management & Remediation Services	8	x	7	7	13	14	9	9	10	9	8	12
Educational Services	37	39	46	56	43	62	13	8	8	9	10	13
Health Care & Social Assistance	69	82	77	80	75	81	81	80	74	74	77	99
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	114	100	134	140	106	85	53	45	30	23	26	29
Accommodation & Food Services	67	56	78	86	86	86	134	112	144	132	130	141
Other Services	73	70	81	71	83	87	140	139	98	80	71	98
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,449</b>

## Workers\* by Industry

Industry	Total workers*						Full-time employees					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013
	% of employment by industry						% of full-time employees*					
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.7%	80.0%	33.3%	83.9%	93.9%	65.9%	75.4%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4%	3.3%	5.1%	4.5%	6.5%	8.8%	55.4%	41.8%	72.4%	88.3%	96.5%	94.4%
Utilities, Manufacturing	3.8%	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	3.8%	3.8%	84.6%	90.2%	91.5%	91.9%	91.7%	91.0%
Construction	9.5%	10.8%	9.2%	10.1%	12.4%	13.1%	67.0%	85.1%	83.8%	78.0%	82.7%	78.3%
Wholesale Trade	2.2%	3.1%	2.3%	2.9%	2.4%	2.3%	93.7%	86.6%	94.6%	88.5%	88.4%	93.9%
Retail Trade	20.6%	20.0%	19.4%	19.6%	16.4%	14.8%	58.3%	58.1%	64.9%	70.0%	66.5%	64.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	6.5%	6.7%	7.6%	6.1%	7.8%	7.0%	67.0%	70.4%	68.2%	73.5%	74.5%	75.7%
Information & Cultural Industries	5.0%	4.6%	6.7%	1.8%	4.0%	1.7%	82.2%	81.3%	69.2%	49.6%	91.0%	62.5%
Finance & Insurance	2.3%	1.7%	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%	81.0%	76.0%	81.0%	79.6%	79.6%	88.1%
Real Estate	1.8%	1.6%	2.3%	3.5%	3.4%	2.4%	77.6%	84.3%	73.8%	48.3%	64.4%	75.2%
Rental & Leasing Services	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	72.6%	56.1%	74.1%	69.4%	76.2%	69.3%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	8.1%	9.4%	8.2%	9.5%	11.5%	9.8%	82.4%	82.1%	79.3%	83.3%	84.6%	82.5%
Management Of Companies & Enterprises, Administrative & Support Services	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	4.2%	3.6%	4.5%	63.1%	58.3%	57.6%	56.2%	66.4%	57.5%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	86.7%	75.0%	63.9%	61.3%	92.9%	85.4%
Educational Services	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	61.5%	40.9%	23.1%	39.3%	25.0%	30.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	6.0%	5.6%	4.0%	5.1%	4.2%	3.5%	75.5%	66.6%	72.8%	76.8%	70.6%	81.6%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	4.2%	4.4%	3.0%	3.4%	2.6%	4.1%	64.9%	69.0%	43.8%	39.1%	49.5%	62.3%
Accommodation & Food Services	14.5%	13.2%	14.6%	15.2%	12.6%	15.6%	58.0%	57.7%	62.3%	57.2%	61.7%	65.5%
Other Services	5.2%	4.5%	3.6%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%	71.3%	75.3%	80.0%	82.2%	76.3%	83.7%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>68.4%</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>75.4%</b>	<b>74.5%</b>

\* Workers include multiple job holders and owners who actively work in their business.

\* % of full-time employees refers to percentage of regular employees only (does not include owners or casual/temporary employees).

## Business Owners by Gender and by Ethnicity

Number of Owners	Sole proprietorship				Partnership			
	2008	2009	2010	2013	2008	2009	2010	2013
	% of businesses							
Male owners	63.1%	62.0%	63.2%	65.9%	58.9%	60.9%	58.7%	58.9%
Female owners	36.9%	38.0%	36.8%	34.1%	41.1%	39.1%	41.3%	41.1%
First-nations owners	5.5%	5.5%	5.2%	7.0%	6.1%	6.7%	8.5%	7.2%
Non-First Nation owners	94.5%	94.5%	94.8%	93.0%	93.9%	93.3%	91.5%	92.8%

## Businesses with Website by Industry

Industry	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013
	% of businesses with website by industry					
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0.7%	2.6%	6.6%	5.1%	10.0%	10.2%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	3.7%	10.0%	13.7%	14.9%	28.5%	34.3%
Utilities, Manufacturing	21.6%	30.6%	26.8%	27.8%	35.9%	48.5%
Construction	2.2%	4.2%	4.9%	6.1%	13.7%	17.1%
Wholesale Trade	26.5%	38.3%	43.1%	36.5%	35.2%	54.8%
Retail Trade	24.2%	29.8%	35.7%	34.0%	42.1%	42.3%
Transportation & Warehousing	18.0%	25.5%	31.0%	32.4%	33.8%	38.5%
Information & Cultural Industries	51.3%	54.3%	58.3%	57.4%	52.9%	64.2%
Finance & Insurance	32.4%	44.8%	48.8%	57.1%	55.6%	52.6%
Real Estate	9.3%	9.1%	11.9%	13.1%	11.3%	17.2%
Rental & Leasing Services	42.4%	42.3%	35.5%	26.5%	40.5%	51.4%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	22.7%	25.9%	22.2%	25.5%	30.3%	34.7%
Management Of Companies & Enterprises, Administrative & Support Services	14.1%	17.9%	11.9%	13.9%	16.4%	20.5%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	5.9%	6.3%	17.6%	31.3%	19.0%	38.5%
Educational Services	16.0%	24.5%	20.0%	21.5%	34.0%	29.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	6.0%	6.8%	10.6%	12.3%	12.5%	18.9%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	46.7%	53.4%	52.4%	47.9%	58.3%	57.0%
Accommodation & Food Services	38.3%	39.3%	53.2%	52.5%	55.6%	60.8%
Other Services	18.3%	23.9%	11.2%	11.9%	18.8%	22.7%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>32.1%</b>

## Business Gross Revenue\* Categories by Selected Industry

Industry	2008	2009	2010	2013
	number of businesses			
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>176</b>
No response	12	7	5	9
< \$50,000	122	133	109	147
\$50,000 to \$99,999	7	8	6	9
\$100,000 to \$549,999	9	7	6	7
\$550,000 to \$999,999	x	x	x	x
> \$1,000,000	x	x	x	x
<b>Mining, Quarrying, and Oil &amp; Gas Extraction</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>198</b>
No response	20	10	25	16
< \$50,000	61	75	90	78
\$50,000 to \$99,999	9	14	11	19
\$100,000 to \$549,999	29	35	26	39
\$550,000 to \$999,999	8	14	10	14
> \$1,000,000	19	20	10	32
<b>Construction</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>596</b>
No response	25	19	54	39
< \$50,000	137	113	141	195
\$50,000 to \$99,999	60	85	84	121
\$100,000 to \$549,999	114	107	120	165
\$550,000 to \$999,999	25	24	27	26
> \$1,000,000	30	32	28	48
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>274</b>
No response	30	30	45	21
< \$50,000	77	85	77	82
\$50,000 to \$99,999	27	27	14	20
\$100,000 to \$549,999	49	56	46	51
\$550,000 to \$999,999	33	27	27	25
> \$1,000,000	80	74	64	75
<b>Prof. Scientific &amp; Technical Services</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>599</b>
No response	21	32	49	44
< \$50,000	212	218	226	261
\$50,000 to \$99,999	72	82	88	114
\$100,000 to \$549,999	100	93	113	138
\$550,000 to \$999,999	18	17	14	21
> \$1,000,000	20	20	11	21

Industry	2008	2009	2010	2013
	number of businesses			
<b>Mgmt Of Co &amp; Entrprs; Admin &amp; Supl Serv</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>264</b>
No response	20	20	29	22
< \$50,000	107	114	102	129
\$50,000 to \$99,999	31	35	35	48
\$100,000 to \$549,999	28	22	37	47
\$550,000 to \$999,999	x	x	x	9
> \$1,000,000	x	x	x	9
<b>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>180</b>
No response	18	19	17	21
< \$50,000	74	73	62	85
\$50,000 to \$99,999	19	27	31	31
\$100,000 to \$549,999	28	24	34	36
\$550,000 to \$999,999	x	x	x	x
> \$1,000,000	x	x	x	x
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>227</b>
No response	28	32	44	27
< \$50,000	61	66	63	63
\$50,000 to \$99,999	26	21	22	26
\$100,000 to \$549,999	56	55	46	55
\$550,000 to \$999,999	25	27	22	27
> \$1,000,000	26	18	19	29
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>185</b>
No response	15	9	10	6
< \$50,000	91	76	76	96
\$50,000 to \$99,999	26	24	20	28
\$100,000 to \$549,999	39	34	36	42
\$550,000 to \$999,999	x	x	x	x
> \$1,000,000	x	x	x	x
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>3,015</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>3,527</b>
No response	272	251	309	288
< \$50,000	1,298	1,323	1,268	1,475
\$50,000 to \$99,999	371	426	413	528
\$100,000 to \$549,999	581	578	603	750
\$550,000 to \$999,999	176	189	177	185
> \$1,000,000	258	248	186	301

\* Gross revenue is reported by businesses for the previous year.

## New Employees Hired in Six Month Period Prior to Survey, by Industry

Industry	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013
	number of employees					
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	2	22	9	32	43
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	18	188	684	63	471	202
Utilities, Manufacturing	14	46	43	23	56	38
Construction	100	268	435	276	619	400
Wholesale Trade	25	41	37	48	58	60
Retail Trade	262	643	446	434	531	406
Transportation & Warehousing	55	175	119	80	215	74
Information & Cultural Industries	33	72	64	52	136	76
Finance & Insurance	32	31	66	36	29	24
Real Estate	6	5	22	30	21	61
Rental & Leasing Services	15	26	36	18	51	27
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	34	117	387	65	198	226
Management Of Companies & Enterprises, Administrative & Support Services	27	65	52	49	349	83
Waste Management & Remediation Services	17	15	10	33	10	13
Educational Services	1	6	12	7	1	7
Health Care & Social Assistance	65	103	55	52	62	56
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	35	122	55	178	126	178
Accommodation & Food Services	344	468	870	583	675	801
Other Services	29	84	53	32	45	82
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>2,837</b>

## Difficulty Finding Staff in Six Month Period Prior to Survey, by Industry

Industry	2008	2009	2010	2013
	% of businesses			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	85.7%	50.0%	83.3%	30.0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	80.0%	38.5%	47.5%	38.9%
Utilities, Manufacturing	80.0%	73.3%	68.2%	40.0%
Construction	73.0%	61.1%	72.9%	62.2%
Wholesale Trade	77.8%	47.4%	44.4%	61.5%
Retail Trade	69.6%	69.6%	61.9%	59.8%
Transportation & Warehousing	62.5%	42.3%	40.0%	64.9%
Information & Cultural Industries	72.7%	50.0%	66.7%	50.0%
Finance & Insurance	66.7%	66.7%	80.0%	76.9%
Real Estate	85.7%	60.0%	66.7%	75.0%
Rental & Leasing Services	77.8%	75.0%	66.7%	25.0%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	55.6%	51.9%	57.1%	50.0%
Management Of Companies & Enterprises, Administrative & Support Services	73.1%	54.2%	45.7%	56.7%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	50.0%	33.3%	40.0%	57.1%
Educational Services	60.0%	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	74.1%	68.2%	66.7%	50.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	73.3%	27.3%	33.3%	50.0%
Accommodation & Food Services	79.5%	72.5%	61.1%	75.0%
Other Services	80.0%	58.8%	56.5%	61.5%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>72.4%</b>	<b>61.0%</b>	<b>59.7%</b>	<b>58.7%</b>

## Current Vacancies by Occupational Classification

Number of Current Vacancies by Occupational Classification (NOCS 2006)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013
	number of vacancies					
Senior Management	5	4	3	1	2	1
Middle and Other Management	24	32	37	17	29	22
Professionals in Business and Finance	65	9	2	6	3	8
Skilled Admin and Business	15	18	15	4	13	16
Clerical	70	43	100	26	69	38
Professionals in Natural and Applied Sciences	29	18	19	11	27	20
Technical Related to Natural and Applied Sciences	25	34	31	8	10	48
Professionals in Health	0	1	4	1	5	5
Technical and Related in Health	0	5	2	1	4	1
Assisting Supporting Health Services	2	1	3	2	2	0
Professionals in Social, Science, Education, Gov't Services, Religion	7	6	7	1	0	2
Paraprofessionals in Law, Social Services, Education and Religion	28	21	18	15	12	9
Professionals in Art and Culture	7	2	5	3	0	3
Technical in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport	21	3	4	5	5	2
Skilled Sales and Service	28	67	94	40	31	60
Intermediate Sales and Service	126	113	256	117	174	101
Elemental Sales and Service	90	166	166	93	161	112
Trades and Skilled Transport and Equipment Operators	67	120	164	45	133	155
Intermediate in Transport, Equipment Operation, Installation and Maintenance	154	51	126	16	43	38
Trades Helpers, Construction Labourers and Related	6	8	68	7	21	12
Skilled in Primary Industry	0	3	19	0	4	5
Intermediate in Primary Industry	0	0	2	0	0	1
Labourers in Primary Industry	2	3	0	0	0	7
Processing, Manufacturing, and Utility Supervisors and Skilled	0	0	4	0	0	4
Skilled in Primary Industry	0	2	12	8	3	3
Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	0	7	0	10	0	1
<b>Total Vacancies</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>674</b>

## Businesses that Export by Industry

Industry	2006	2009	2010	2013
	number of businesses			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	55	55	50	64
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	35	28	21	25
Utilities, Manufacturing	43	39	35	33
Construction	22	23	24	21
Wholesale Trade	14	19	17	17
Retail Trade	41	41	32	32
Transportation & Warehousing	28	23	36	16
Information & Cultural Industries	25	22	24	24
Finance & Insurance	2	4	3	2
Real Estate	0	0	2	2
Rental & Leasing Services	5	2	3	5
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	111	100	107	116
Management Of Companies & Enterprises, Administrative & Support Services	5	5	7	13
Waste Management & Remediation Services	2	3	2	3
Educational Services	3	6	3	8
Health Care & Social Assistance	2	4	5	11
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	40	43	28	26
Accommodation & Food Services	5	11	5	4
Other Services	17	7	11	14
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>436</b>

## Seasonal Businesses by Industry

Industry	2006	2008	2009	2010	2013
	number of businesses				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	112	112	118	100	134
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	78	104	123	117	113
Utilities, Manufacturing	21	23	20	18	19
Construction	55	52	53	54	99
Wholesale Trade	2	7	8	6	10
Retail Trade	25	18	31	14	22
Transportation & Warehousing	13	32	36	38	42
Information & Cultural Industries	2	3	1	4	3
Finance & Insurance	0	0	0	0	1
Real Estate	0	1	3	3	1
Rental & Leasing Services	9	6	7	7	14
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	17	17	22	25	26
Management Of Companies & Enterprises, Administrative & Support Services	20	26	26	20	32
Waste Management & Remediation Services	5	6	3	4	4
Educational Services	13	9	9	6	11
Health Care & Social Assistance	8	2	1	2	5
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	61	51	54	50	38
Accommodation & Food Services	55	68	70	69	67
Other Services	11	14	13	7	7
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>646</b>



## Longitudinal Tables of Yukon Business Surveys

The following tables present data for Yukon businesses which have responded to every Yukon Business Survey conducted since 2006. The data tracks changes in revenue categories and number of workers of these businesses over this period.

### Gross Revenues\* Compared to Previous Business Survey

		Changes in revenue category from previous survey	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013
Selected Industries			% of businesses				
Mining, Quarrying and Oil & Gas Extraction	Lower		12.8%	12.2%	5.3%	24.7%	11.1%
	No change		59.0%	73.2%	76.6%	69.4%	51.4%
	Higher		28.2%	14.6%	18.1%	5.9%	37.5%
Construction	Lower		11.8%	20.8%	10.9%	20.6%	14.0%
	No change		60.6%	64.7%	66.2%	60.7%	56.8%
	Higher		27.6%	14.5%	22.9%	18.6%	29.2%
Retail Trade	Lower		11.7%	9.5%	9.2%	11.7%	9.0%
	No change		49.7%	69.8%	77.8%	74.4%	78.1%
	Higher		38.6%	20.7%	13.0%	13.9%	12.9%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Lower		8.3%	16.7%	12.0%	9.8%	11.7%
	No change		73.8%	73.4%	75.4%	76.4%	68.7%
	Higher		18.0%	9.9%	11.7%	13.9%	19.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises, Administrative and Support Services	Lower		8.8%	13.6%	7.9%	14.9%	8.5%
	No change		81.3%	75.0%	80.3%	68.6%	67.0%
	Higher		10.0%	11.4%	11.8%	16.5%	23.6%
Accommodation & Food Services	Lower		11.3%	9.8%	15.4%	15.7%	6.7%
	No change		55.7%	75.5%	74.1%	68.5%	64.8%
	Higher		33.0%	14.7%	10.5%	15.7%	28.6%
All industries	Lower		9.9%	14.8%	9.4%	13.2%	10.8%
	No change		66.8%	73.1%	77.7%	74.3%	69.3%
	Higher		24.5%	12.2%	12.9%	12.8%	19.9%

*Please note:*  
Gross revenue is reported by businesses for the previous year.

The table above shows the changes in gross revenue categories (as displayed in graph on page 9) as reported by businesses tracked over the survey years. In the 2013 survey, 10.8% of Yukon businesses reported a **decrease** in gross revenues that caused them to fall into a lower revenue category than in the previous business survey (2010). For 69.3% of businesses, gross revenues reported in the 2013 survey **remained in the same revenue category** as in the 2010 survey. In the 2013 survey, reported revenues of 19.9% of businesses **increased** enough to rise into a higher revenue category than in the 2010 survey.

### Number of Workers Compared to Previous Business Survey

		Change in number of workers from previous survey	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013
Selected Industries			% of businesses				
Mining, Quarrying and Oil & Gas Extraction	Less workers reported		13.6%	17.6%	20.6%	16.0%	8.5%
	No change		40.9%	12.7%	34.5%	17.8%	15.9%
	More workers reported		45.5%	69.7%	44.8%	66.3%	75.7%
Construction	Less workers reported		13.1%	15.2%	19.8%	10.1%	10.6%
	No change		39.9%	32.0%	44.7%	31.6%	23.5%
	More workers reported		47.0%	52.8%	35.5%	58.3%	65.9%
Retail Trade	Less workers reported		25.5%	20.5%	24.1%	21.2%	15.3%
	No change		31.4%	31.1%	36.4%	34.4%	27.5%
	More workers reported		43.2%	48.5%	39.5%	44.4%	57.3%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Less workers reported		9.3%	10.9%	10.5%	9.8%	7.8%
	No change		48.5%	46.7%	55.8%	46.8%	34.3%
	More workers reported		42.2%	42.4%	33.6%	43.4%	57.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support Services	Less workers reported		13.5%	13.7%	14.5%	14.1%	5.8%
	No change		45.3%	36.8%	44.6%	38.3%	30.0%
	More workers reported		41.2%	49.5%	40.9%	47.6%	64.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	Less workers reported		21.2%	17.5%	23.8%	22.6%	11.5%
	No change		40.6%	26.7%	33.8%	25.0%	16.5%
	More workers reported		38.2%	55.8%	42.4%	52.4%	72.0%
All industries	Less workers reported		15.4%	15.0%	18.2%	15.0%	10.3%
	No change		42.8%	35.9%	44.2%	38.0%	28.0%
	More workers reported		41.8%	49.0%	37.6%	47.0%	61.7%

*Please note:*  
Workers include multiple job holders and owners who actively work in their business.

Comparing employment figures, 2,106 (61.7%) Yukon businesses reported more workers in 2013 than in 2010. The industry with the highest percentage of businesses reporting increases in employment in 2013 was *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* (75.7%) followed by *Accommodation and Food Services* (72.0%).



## Business Entry and Exit Compared to Previous Business Survey

	Business entering or exiting survey	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2013
<b>Selected Industries</b>		number of businesses				
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	Entering	12	59	45	62	93
	Exiting	13	4	20	60	80
Construction	Entering	91	121	52	153	261
	Exiting	27	32	48	84	152
Retail Trade	Entering	54	49	39	36	65
	Exiting	34	41	37	57	79
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Entering	108	124	98	144	242
	Exiting	48	68	73	105	172
Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support Services	Entering	39	60	44	60	115
	Exiting	28	24	29	50	83
Accommodation & Food Services	Entering	33	49	24	34	65
	Exiting	27	24	26	41	72
<b>All industries</b>	<b>Entering</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>1,329</b>
	<b>Exiting</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>1,044</b>

Businesses are recorded as "entering" our data when they could be contacted in the current survey, but were not in the previous survey. For example, in the *Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction* industry in 2007 there were 12 businesses which were new entrants (not surveyed in 2006). Businesses are recorded as "exiting" our data when businesses were surveyed in the previous survey, but were not in the current one. For example, in the *Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction* industry in 2007, there were 13 businesses which were surveyed in 2006 but were not in the 2007 survey frame. Businesses may be new entrants in our data because: they were recently created; they were inactive or unreachable during the previous survey cycle; they did not respond to the previous survey; or because survey coverage improved. Businesses may exit our data when they close or go out of business, become inactive, become unreachable, or because they stop responding to our survey.

Overall, there were 1,329 new businesses over the 3-year period from 2010 to 2013. Over the same period, 1,044 businesses exited our survey. For all industries, this translated into a net gain of 285 businesses.

Between 2010 and 2013, the *Construction* industry showed the biggest increase in terms of the number of new businesses appearing in our data with a total of 261 new businesses; *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* had 242 new businesses.

### Notes:

This report is a summary of the results of the 2013 Business Survey. For specific data from the survey, please contact the Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

Industries are defined in this report according to the North American Industrial Classification System-NAICS, Canada, 2012. For a list of which industries are included in each NAICS category, see <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/subjects-sujets/standard-norme/naics-scian/2012/index-indexe-eng.htm>. Historical tables are based on NAICS 2007.

Occupations are defined according to the National Occupation Classification-NOC, Canada, 2011. For a list of which occupations are included in each NOC category, see <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/subjects-sujets/standard-norme/noc-cnp/2011/index-indexe-eng.htm>. Historical tables are based on 2006 NOC-S.

x = data is suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

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